

1971.06

California Ecology Corps launched as 'alternate source of manpower'; Griggs appointed administrator



Emblem for the California Ecology Corps is reviewed here by Gov. Reagan, Director Jim Stearns and program administrator Joe Griggs, right.— Photo by DWR.

Department of CONSERVATION

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Two employees rewarded

Merit Awards Board recognizes suggestions for department

Two employees of the Department of Conservation are recipients of awards from the State Merit Awards Board.

Lawrence E. Whitten, fire apparatus engineer for the Division of Forestry, suggested a valve be installed between the fuel tank and filter on fire trucks not so equipped so as to lessen the safety hazard experienced when filters are changed.

Whitten, a Fort Bragg resident, was awarded \$70 for his suggestion.

Department officials noted that some models of fire trucks already have shut-off valves installed on gasoline lines, but others do not. "We believe the suggestion . . . is good," the department advised the Merit Awards Board.

A \$50 award goes to Richard T. Gilbert, an assistant ranger who resides in Hollister.

Gilbert's suggestion involved use of the "ball and chain" technique for fuelbreak construction—an activity expected to result in substantial savings.

In addition to the cash award, the awards board has scheduled a review on Oct. 1, 1971.

1972-73 already!

Stearns, Moran on budget talk tours

By Wayne Rodgers
Budget & Systems Officer

During the month of May, Director Jim Stearns and State Forester Lew Moran took a flying trip to all Division of Forestry district headquarters offices to discuss the division's budget needs.

The trips were scheduled as part of the 1972-73 budget process and included a review of the status of the 1971-72 governor's budget, which is currently being considered by the Legislature.

Moran summarized the purpose of the meetings by saying, "I think that bringing the field deputies and rangers into the budget process at this point is an important step toward our goals of improving communications and strengthening the responsibilities of field managers."

By Gerald E. Newton

California Ecology Corps is in operation. The Corps was established by Gov. Reagan after the Department of Conservation presented it as one alternative for a supply of trained manpower to replace the dwindling supply of state prison inmates in conservation camps.

Initially, the Corps will consist of conscientious objectors to armed military duty. Eighty-man teams are being recruited through the Selective Service System to man ecology centers—the new name for former conservation camp facilities.

Because the prison inmate supply is disappearing at the rate of approximately 20 a month, an intensive study has been underway for several months to find a solution to the manpower problem. In the meantime, it had been necessary to announce plans to close five camps—Alder, High Rock, Parlin Fork, Plum Creek and Vallecito.

As soon as the Corps was established, conversion of Plum Creek into the new Tehama Ecology Center, effective July 1, was announced. Division of Forestry personnel will probably not be affected by the change.

Tehama Ecology Center will focus its attention on habitat improvement in the nearby Tehama winter deer range. Federal monies are available for this improvement and will be utilized to cover some of the operating costs for the center.

A second ecology center for the California Ecology Corps will be located at the site of the Vallecito Conservation Camp in Calaveras County, Gov. Reagan announced on May 18.

Griggs named administrator

Joe E. Griggs, a 30-year Division of Forestry veteran, is program administrator for the Corps. He was selected because of his long experience in working with the conservation camp program, including the Youth Corps.

Griggs' office will be on the 16th floor of the Resources Bldg., in Sacramento.

The governor also formally disclosed that the monthly allowance for Corpsmen has been increased from \$15 to \$40. (No additional funds are provided; this is done within existing allocations for the program.)

Establishment of the Corps and the ecology center conversion will likely save two or three conservation camps from closure on Sept. 1.

Meanwhile, the search for manpower—other than prison inmates—continues. Deputy State Forester L. T. (Pete) Petersen has been assigned to work with a youth group and to study the possibility of utilizing welfare recipients. Asst. Deputy George Phibbs is working on arrangements whereby some camp facilities can be filled with either county jail inmates or federal prisoners.

Class on fires and causes in Del Norte

CRESCENT CITY—Fire and police employees in Del Norte County participated in a recent class on fires, fire causes and arson investigation. Dan Krader, Division of Forestry fire prevention officer at Fortuna, conducted the classes.

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Foresters as prophets

Timber barons 'got religion' a long time ago

By Jenkin Lloyd Jones
(Los Angeles Times)

LONGVIEW, Wash.—The basic difference between farming and mining is this:

A mined acre gets progressively less productive until it produces nothing at all; a farmed acre sustains and, hopefully, even improves its productivity.

One of the big problems facing America today is how to turn land-mining into land-farming.

With mineral resources this, of course, is impossible. The ton of coal, the barrel of oil, the cubic foot of gas are burned and vanish utterly. The metal ores are scooped up forever and their wealth is reusable only as we find it economical to reprocess scrap.

But anything that grows can grow again and it is the stimulating and improving of re-growth that some of the most encouraging and exciting progress is being made.

Take timber. For a long time we wined it. In the 19th century the lumber barons sent their Norwegian and Swedish axmen into the noble and ancient pine stands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and cut them all down. Up sprang the worthless birch and beech, choking out the pine seedlings. Much of the forest soil was thin and sandy and couldn't sustain crops. Millions of acres were ruined.

Westward ho!

It's popular to cuss the 'lumber barons' now. But in those days nearly all Americans assumed that we lived in a limitless land. It was cheaper to move a sawmill west than to try replanting with primitive methods. So lumbering followed the sunset until it ran up against the Pacific Ocean. Then it was time for some thought.

A few far-seeing men like (President Theodore) Roosevelt and Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania had already been thinking. No one had yet heard the word "ecology" but the truth was gradually dawning that we wouldn't fell more than we planted forever.

The old Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. was one of the first to get religion. After all, business doesn't want to run itself out of business. The concept of tree-farming was not new; the Germans had been managing forests where the productivity had not dropped in a thousand years. But no one had tried it on a giant scale.

And trees were not simple. Some species lend themselves to selective cutting. You just go into the forest, mark a trunk of adequate age and girth and send for the saws. But other kinds, like Douglas-fir, shun the shade. Natural Douglas-fir forests occur only after a catastrophe—a burn or a blow-down—has opened the ground to the sun.

If a Douglas-fir stand is left until the old trees die the species dies, too, for the shade-loving alder and hemlock take over.

So if you want Douglas-fir you clear-cut, laying bare whole hillsides, and plant the seedlings in the sun. Then all you have to do is thin, fertilize, fight fires and wait a generation or two.

Super forests?

All the great lumber companies in America today are seeking the super-forest, a forest that will improve natural stands by as much as a third. Weyerhaeuser, alone, planted 47 million seedlings in 1970, and scattered millions of seeds by plane. Gradually, the ancient forest giants will disappear and we will turn a page.

Because the mature forest, romantic and charming as it is, is a relatively sterile forest. Wild game shuns it, for there's not much to eat in the deep shade. Old trees occupy space. They grow more slowly until they cease to grow at all. As decay sets in they consume more oxygen than they produce.

The fast-growing and regularly harvested forest is kind to both air and animals. An acre of new trees will produce four tons of oxygen each year. You fly around the Washington timberlands in a helicopter, scaring herds of elk grazing on the cutover that couldn't have existed under the 400-year-old forest giants.

Ahead of the game

Right now we're ahead of the game. America is growing more cubic feet of wood than it is using. But, while we once used trees only for lumber and firewood, today our appetite for pulp products is enormous and growing.

By the year 2000, we'll need all the timber we can get, and all idle land that can grow trees should already be planted.

For there's a worldwide air problem, too. Every exhaust pipe, every smokestack, every algae-green lake and pond is a carbon-dioxide producer. Land that we clear for houses, shopping centers and super-highways goes out of the oxygen business. Trees will put us back into it. It's not too early to think about that.

Modern foresters are among the most interesting people in America. They have to be future thinkers for their lead-time is half a century. The world would be in better shape if it had listened to their earliest prophets 50 years ago.

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Another friend of Smokey

By Ruth Turner

Once again the claims Section has come across a company who appreciates Smokey Bear's efforts in fire fighting.

A statement came from Pargas of Santa Rosa showing a credit balance and as usual an investigation was made to determine the origin of the credit.

Upon calling the vendor to find out how the credit originated, Claims Section was told: "Oh, this credit covers some propane that was delivered to a fire experimentation test at Santa Rosa and when the excess was returned after the test, we gave you a credit. You don't owe us anything. We are a small community and we want the fire fighting people to be well-trained so we are going to just let the forestry people use up the credit."

Not a good accounting practice, perhaps. But on the other hand, how do you measure good will in dollars and cents?

Forestry participates in Santa Rosa show

SANTA ROSA—Division of Forestry firemen were among the participants in the third annual Fire-O-Rama here on May 8.

Sonoma County Sheriff Don Striepeke, a former fire prevention officer for CDF, was the featured speaker.

CDF's Dave Eby was a member of the supervising committee.

Thelma didn't have a luncheon after all

Thelma Burn, veteran employee in the Claims Section, didn't retire "on schedule," after all.

She had planned a retirement and, as was reported last month, a luncheon in her honor was scheduled.

After "press time," her retirement schedule was revised and the luncheon postponed.

Goof

Traveling photographer adds 1 and 1—and it comes out 0

RIVERSIDE—A part-time newspaper photographer was driving along a country road in Riverside County when he stopped a clothesline-like affair with some guyny-sacks draped over the line.

He took a rather good picture and it was published in the daily Riverside Daily Enterprise with this report: State conservation crews dry out some of the gunny sacks they use in fire fighting. The picture was taken on Palo Road near the Rainbow Conservation Camp just south of the River-San Diego County line.

Fine, reports Rex Griggs, fire prevention officer in Southern California District headquarters. Except it was all wrong.

Griggs says that after checking with the newspaper's county editor, it was learned the photographer saw what he saw—and made some assumptions.

He assumed, since there was also a sign saying "Rainbow Camp" that therefore the sacks must be drying out after being used for fire fighting.

"In reality, the sacks were six miles from the camp property, on the Vail ranch and were heavy, treated blanket-type insect repellants for cattle.

Griggs adds that, ironically, there was a story on the reverse of the page with the incorrect photo that was a "very factual" article about delivery of a new fire truck for use in Sun City.

Training in a smoke-filled room

FRESNO—Fire brigade training should be held in a smoke-filled room according to Mid-Valley Fire District.

Testing this theory south of Sanger recently were plant workmen of Pittsburg Plate Glass Company's south Fresno operation. Plant Protection Chief Don Horrell and Mid-Valley Assistant Ranger Bob Keepers put realism into the training of 36 fire brigade members by taking over the burning down of a rural home and use of a concrete block building for smoke exercises. Handling the individual training evolutions was Fire Captain Roy Edwards, Mid-Valley drillmaster.

PPG spokesmen praised the operation, pointing out that this live fire training is the first ever conducted by the company except at their headquarters plant. Movie and still photography documented the action and training procedures and was shown before a company-wide safety coordinators meeting at the home offices in Pittsburg.

This is the first comprehensive industrial fire brigade program carried out by Mid-Valley Fire District. Training benefits are being evaluated for possible expansion of the course to other major plants and firms within the outlying Fresno industrial protection area.



Asst. Ranger Bob Keepers oversees the wearing of air masks and exposure to smoke by each fire brigade trainee.

Having a blast in the Sequoia National Forest

PORTERVILLE—Experimental testing of tubular explosives to build fireline in heavy forest fuels was conducted near Camp Nelson on the Sequoia National Forest recently.

Representatives of the Redwood National Park and the Division of Forestry were special guests during the two-day project.

Although the sequoia Forest acted as host for the field evaluation work, the actual operation was handled jointly by cooperating research teams from Intermountain Station at Missoula, Mont., and the Naval Ordnance Depot at China Lake.

Researchers were carrying out supplementary testing to follow up earlier experiments with liquid explosives which were carried out in Rocky Mountain fuel types. The latest tests proved native central California fuels are more difficult to clear than chamise and willow stands of the Rockies. Clearing was not complete at ground level in bear clover and the canopy of incense cedar thickets withstood blast effects fairly well. However, adequate line construction was accomplished by single explosions in both fuel types. Stems were felt to be more resilient and tougher, possibly because the California work was held in the spring while Montana research was conducted in the fall.

Some disappointment was expressed in

the lack of improved performance of the waterfilled plastic tubing surrounding the explosive primacord core. Missoula researchers had focused considerable effort on lowering the cost, weight, and carrying problems while increasing rupture resistance, flexibility, and strain tolerance. During the recent tests, lengths of 10, 25, 50, 100, and 300 feet were demonstrated with some sections laid out from a pay-out stool fitted to a modified backpack. Forty-five pounds seems to be maximum desirable weight for lengths carried loosely over slopes in various fuels.

The explosive cord consists of a string of primacord explosive placed within a 1½" watertight plastic tube. It is laid out like empty fire hose where the line is to be built and, when in position, the outside jacket is filled with water. The explosive charge is detonated with a lighted fuse. The noise is largely muffled by the water jacket with little blast effect notable at the ends.

Fire line built by the explosive is characterized by cleared mineral soil about two feet wide, with displaced dirt thrown over nearby low fuel surfaces. Adjacent lightweight debris and foliage is largely blown from plants and ground areas for at least two feet along both edges of the fire line.

Other tests are being considered to substitute dry retardants and powders for water in the enclosing plastic jacket. Further work is also planned in changing the outer jacket.

It ain't safe south of the border!

By Rex Griggs

PERRIS—For the past 20 years Ranger Elmer Chambers has regularly visited Baja California beaches when in search of serenity.

This year Elmer had his wife, Barbara, his daughter, son-in-law, two grandchildren and their Yorkshire puppy with him south of Ensenada between Todo Santos and Estero beaches for a short vacation. Their recently-purchased 21-foot motor home was a little crowded for sleeping so on Friday night, Elmer and Barbara decided to sleep outdoors on cots adjacent to the motor home, about 50 yards above the surf.

At approximately 3 o'clock in the morning, a light rain began to fall, which apparently disturbed the puppy. Chambers reached out of his sleeping bag to put the puppy under shelter and as he turned to go back to sleep he was confronted by two bandits brandishing a shotgun and rifle. The bandits had their faces covered with watch caps with slits cut in them for their eyes. The bandits demanded that Chambers put his hands up by motioning and yelling "arriba."

In a rather gruff tone of voice, he told the bandits several times to leave—or words to that effect. The response was "shad up." Chambers proceeded to partially clothe himself and the bandits continued to insist that he raise his hands.

Almost from the onset of the intrusion, Chambers banged on the motorhome to wake up those sleeping inside. The bandits, in Spanish dialect, then demanded his wallet, which he obligingly responded. The two proceeded to mumble between themselves and got out a piece of rope, and with a motioning action indicated they intended to tie Chambers' hands behind his back. Chambers then started walking toward the mobilehome and was grabbed by the arm by one of the bandits and spun around. He continued toward the mobilehome, got inside and grabbed a butcher knife. At about the same time, the bandits fled.

Chambers has said "adios" to Mexico and has just about decided for self-preservation he may have to use his motorhome in the back yard of his residence at Sun City.

Among the items taken with Elmer's wallet were his state air travel card and telephone credit card.

Clar talk is published

"Harvesting and Use of Lumber in Hispanic California," a talk by retired forestry official Ray Clar, has been published as the first of a series of historic pamphlets by the Sacramento Corral of Westerners. It is available from the group for \$2; address Box 19356, Sacramento 95819.

Kiss me you fool

Virgil O'Malley, safety coordinator for the Department of Corrections, passes along a "fundamental rule" for bureaucratic writers. He suggests the term "KISS" as a guideline: Keep It Short, Stupid.

A ranger's walk to adventure

By Harold C. Rolland

Morena Conservation Camp Ranger

CAMPO—This morning at 6 o'clock I took my usual walk around the Morena Conservation Camp residence area to check on conditions. Along the trail to the north I spotted a Mexican alien sentry standing beside a rock, scanning the highway nearby.

I immediately backed away and returned to the house to telephone the border patrol at Campo Station.

When the officer arrived I took him to the hideout at once. He drew his revolver and charged into the drygulch shouting, "Policia, No Corra, Alto O Disparo, Alto O Disparo, Senor."

I was unarmed but as aliens continued to crowd on to the rock ledge below me, I put my hand inside my jacket indicating that I was on guard.

The officer was farther away now, searching among the rocks and bushes and shouting, "No Corra, No Corra, Venga Con Migo Senores."

Fifteen sleepy, shivering aliens now gathered on the flat rock below me in response to the officer's order. We were badly outnumbered now and I hoped no more showed up.

I called to the officer, "This is all I need to fill up Camp Morena!" He answered at once, "Do you want them?" I didn't answer because that old sinky feeling warned me. A "golden" opportunity had arrived, only to be dashed by the "ironclad" policy.

"Morena Conservation Camp needs you, amigo," I said to myself. "But you have to go through channels."

Ingram attends Texas meeting

INGLEWOOD—William Ingram, deputy in the Inglewood office of the Division of Oil and Gas, attended the third annual Offshore Technology Conference held here recently.

A busman's holiday in Maryland

By Carl Nicolson

Assistant Ranger

San Benito-Monterey Unit

KING CITY—During a recent trip to Maryland, I had an occasion to spend an afternoon with Paul H. Seward, forester for the State Department of Forests and Parks.

Seward took me on a tour of his protection unit, which amounts to some 300,000 acres with a population of nearly 1.5 million persons.

During the tour, Seward described the Maryland state organization. It parallels ours to some degree. The state has four regional districts. Each district is composed of a number of protection units (our ranger unit.) It is at this district level where the parks split off much as our state forests.

Each protection unit is composed of several ranger districts. The district rangers make up the bulk of the initial attack forces. Each ranger has a jeep pumper

carrying about 70 gallons of water with a Bean high pressure fog system. In addition, Supervisor Seward's district had three power wagons equipped with tools. They carry 350 feet of hard hose and about 250 gallons of water in a plywood tank. There are two bulldozer plow units slightly larger than the Oliver OC3 on a hydraulic-operated rollback-tiltup truck bed.

For additional backup of initial attack forces, Seward relies heavily on county volunteer fire companies. Most of the volunteer companies maintain one or two "brush trucks." The brush truck chassis are usually purchased by the volunteer fire companies and built up by the maintenance shop of the forest protection unit.

It might be interesting to note here that in Maryland the forestry personnel answer structure fire alarms on the basis that a structure fire is a potential forest fire. Does this sound familiar?

Even with a population of nearly 1.5 million in Seward's unit, he still mans four lookouts and if you think our 85-foot towers are high, try 120 feet. All of the lookouts are manned on about an eight-hour shift, 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Supervisor Seward has found, just as I long ago concluded, that in most cases women make better lookouts than men.

The pay, while not discussed in dollars, was reviewed with Supervisor Seward. An interest point was that all personnel are paid for all time in excess of 40 hours per week and there was no provision for CTO.

There is no required standby at a duty station. During the fire season (of which there are two—one in the fall and one in the spring) there are no days off. However, rangers live in state housing and are subject to call if at home. It was interesting to note that Supervisor Seward was beset by some of the same problems we have—hard to get money and hard to keep competent employees because of seasonal layoff.

In communications, the Maryland service uses a system somewhat similar to ours, except that because of the terrain being mostly low rolling hills they use a direct car-to-car system.

Each protection unit has its own frequency and each district has its own frequency. Mountain top repeaters are used only for long distance traffic, such as district-to-district, similar to our state net. There is also extensive use of cross monitoring of adjacent county fire alarm nets.

As far as fire responses are concerned, while I was riding with Supervisor Seward, six fires were reported, attacked, and controlled. Not one was reported over two acres. Seward said this was about an average afternoon. For their large fire situations Maryland maintains a fire plan similar to ours on availability of equipment for hire.

In law enforcement, all fires are investigated to determine the cause and where liability is determined, the responsible party is cited.

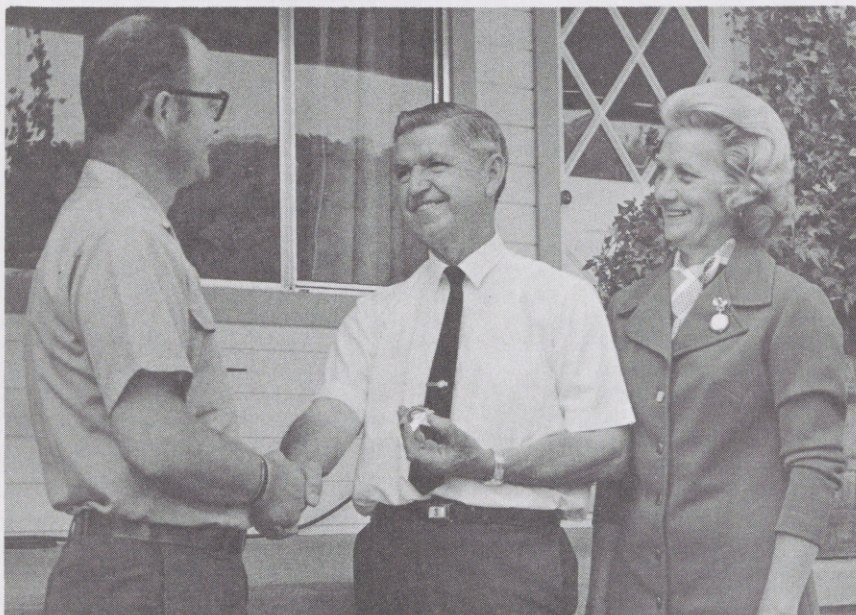
When not in fire season, the district rangers conduct fire prevention inspections of property and structures. In Maryland there is a 300 foot clearance required around wrecking yards.

Defensive training sessions

SAN BERNARDINO—Thirty Division of Forestry peace officers from the Southern California District participated in a recent two-day defensive tactics training session at Oak Glen Conservation Camp.

Instructor was John deSzabo, retired officer with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department.

History, development, and use of the police baton was taught, as well as defensive tactics and disarming techniques. This training was a supplement to the law enforcement training received at the Ione academy.



Bill Shimer, recently retired assistant state forest ranger, is shown receiving his retirement badge and congratulations from Mariposa Ranger Tom Perkins while his wife, Grace, looks on in smiling approval.

Intern program underway; Several are assigned to Department's programs

By Jim Walton

Students from University of California at Los Angeles will be joining the department on special project assignments this summer.

Among assignments nearing final approval are:

Robert Switzer, to work with Deputy State Forester L. T. (Pete) Petersen on the Career Opportunity Development program. Switzer has previous student intern experience in both federal and state government. Last summer he worked in the California legislative intern program with Sen. Mervyn M. Dymally, D-Los Angeles.

Catherine Jane Moran, to work with the Division of Soil Conservation on an economic impact study of rural land developments under the direction of Senior Economist Ernie Moberg. Miss Moran has previous experience on urban renewal projects in the Los Angeles area and in the VISTA program around Boston.

Mark Bravin, to work with the Division of Forestry's Fire Control Section on the application of a simulation model for the fire planning and control system. Rangers Clint Phillips and Jim Davis are coordinating on this project. Bravin is academically pursuing new approaches to the analysis of complex social and technological systems and plans to become a consultant in environmental technology after graduation.

In addition to the internships, other opportunities for students are being developed under the college work-study program which provides for partial subsidy through grants of federal funds for student financial aid.

Work-study assignments are being planned for both the summer period on a full-time basis and the following school year on a part-time basis. Current contracts with participating schools are being developed by the Division of Mines and Geology and the Division of Forestry's Engineering Section.

Unit managers interested in establishing other student internships or work-study projects are urged to contact Jim Walton in the Personnel Office.

Quake report published

A brief resume of the effects of the Feb. 9 earthquake in southern California oil and gas fields and facilities, prepared by the Inglewood staff of the Division of Oil and Gas, has been published.

The title of the report is *The San Fernando, California, Earthquake of Feb. 9, 1971*.

This excellent report about geologic events and evidence related to the quake was published jointly by the U. S. Geological Survey and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Vern Stoops retires after 33 years in CDF

CORRALITOS, Santa Cruz Co.—Asst. Ranger Vern L. Stoops has retired after 33 years with the Division of Forestry.

Stoops had been in charge of Corralitos station since 1960. He has been succeeded by AR John Rosasco, who had been in charge of dispatching at Felton headquarters.

Beecroft, Hunter

Geologist certificates for Oil & Gas employees

BAKERSFIELD—G. W. (Bill) Beecroft and George W. Hunter, both with the Division of Oil and Gas office here, have received state geology certificates.

Beecroft, associate engineer with the division, received his California registration certificate as a geologist. He has been employed by the division for 13 years and is in charge of special projects for the Bakersfield office.

A graduate of West Virginia University, his working career began in Central America with the Inter-American Geodetic Survey. After graduate school in geology, he did exploration and development geology on the Colorado Plateau and in the Rockies for the Atomic Energy Commission and Gunnison Mining Company.

He is nearing completion of a master's degree in petroleum engineering at the University of Southern California. When time permits, however, he heads for the open spaces to indulge in his hobby—weekend prospecting.

Hunter, supervising oil and gas engineer at Bakersfield, received his state geology certificate recently. He is also a state registered petroleum engineer and a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME, Pacific Section of the AAPG and San Joaquin chapter of the API.

Hunter graduated from the University of California in 1947 with a degree in petroleum engineering and was employed by the division in Taft the same year.

A masters degree in public administration will be awarded him this June from the University of Southern California.

He worked for several years in oil field drilling and production work in the Los Angeles basin prior to undergraduate studies at UCLA in 1941. During four years of army service in World War II, he worked as a logging engineer for the Army in an oil field battalion.



Beecroft



Hunter

Say 'no thanks'

State employees cannot accept trading stamps

A friendly-type warning against accepting trading stamps when making state purchases was issued to Department of Conservation employees this month by Asst. Director Alfred S. Roxburgh.

Roxburgh noted that the State Administrative Manual clearly prohibits acceptance of trading stamps with this language:

"State employees must not accept trading stamps issued in connection with state purchases; for example, when buying gasoline for state cars."

(In connection with the example cited, SAM notes that the state has a statewide contract for gasoline.) The contract affords

favorable prices and service station operators have no obligation to issue trading stamps."

Roxburgh quotes from SAM: "Contrary to regulation" trading stamps are received, those stamps become the property of the state "and under no circumstances may an employee use them for his personal benefit."

This means, the assistant director explained, that if stamps are received they should be turned over to the department accounting office immediately. The accounting office forwards the stamps to an "appropriate institutional agency."

Veteran forestry employees honored at Monterey retirement dinner

By Art Jaseau

MONTEREY—Two veteran Division of Forestry employees were honored in Monterey recently with a dinner party marking their retirement from state service.

George Marten this year completed 30 years as a state accountant. He started with the Department of Motor Vehicles in his

home town, San Francisco and served with Division of Forestry since 1944.

Dick Flynn started his state career with the division as a forest fire dispatcher 24 years ago. Before that he had been a fireman and forestry engineering aid with the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Mining and Geology Board subcommittee inspects San Fernando earthquake damage

By Carl Hauge

Division of Mines & Geology

LOS ANGELES—Three members of the State Mining and Geology Board, acting in their capacity as members of the Geologic Hazards Subcommittee, visited the areas where damage was caused by the San Fernando earthquake of Feb. 9.

Conclusions reached as a result of this inspection were summarized at the board's last quarterly meeting, held in Los Angeles.

Dr. Clarence Allen stated that the damage caused by this quake clearly shows that we are not yet as well prepared as we could have been for a disaster of this type in urban areas.

Commenting on his impressions of the inspection tour, Dr. Richard Jahns, vice chairman of the board, noted the difference in the amount of data collected versus the amount of data available for use by the public. Many of the faults along which movement occurred on Feb. 9 had been mapped by geologists of the Metropolitan Water District as long ago as three years. This information had not yet been published and was therefore not generally available.

Karl Steinbrugge noted that first indications are that ground breakage did not always occur along identifiable faults. If this is indeed the case, then design requirements for structures will need to be strengthened considerably.

The data obtained from this earthquake will probably allow greater integration of the fields of geology and structural engineering than ever before. Steinbrugge emphasized that now is the time to attempt such integration.

Several questions arise from the conclusions which have been drawn after the earthquake:

1—Were there any clues that were missed that would have warned us of the impending earthquake?

2—Should rebuilding be allowed in certain areas or are they unsafe enough so that building in them should be prohibited?

3—Even after geologic mapping has been completed in an area, how are we going to know which parts of that area are more susceptible to earthquakes or fault movements than others?

The answers to these and other questions will not be easily found, but analysis of data such as those obtained from the San Fernando earthquake will undoubtedly lead us in the right direction.

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4 appointments

Three new members have been appointed to the State Mining and Geology Board and a fourth member has been appointed to a new four-year term.

New members are Eugene F. Reid, petroleum company executive, Bakersfield; J. Wilmar Jensen, Modesto attorney; and Dr. Joseph E. Haring, chairman of the Department of Economics, Occidental College, Los Angeles.

Reappointed to a new term by Gov. Ronald Reagan was Edmund F. Brovelli, Napa, current board chairman.

Next month in the newsletter

*Management development

*Retention standards

*Important new monthly column answering your questions about state employee benefits.

*California Ecology Corps: After two months.

*A New Fiscal Year—And a Look Ahead.

ANGELS CAMP—Portable rock walls are being turned out at Vallecito Conservation Camp.

Ranger R. F. (Bert) Harris' crews have had a "going" operation with the three forest fire stations of Assistant Ranger Allan Munson in southern Calaveras County. During the past three years camp crews have prefabricated and installed over 1000 feet at Altaville, Murphys and Copperopolis Stations, primarily as inclement weather project.

The project has completely replaced the rail fencing which previously set off station frontages and served as low profile borders along paths and roadways within station grounds. Al is particularly enthusiastic about the prospect of ending the frequently recurring maintenance work and spring tie-up of forces in rebuilding and sprucing up the fragile wooden structure. The new rock wall is set on a concrete foundation and is designed to be free from maintenance.

The operation is a teamwork affair, starting with the mining of the raw rocks from a rhyolite quarry nearby Vallecito Camp. Each custom-shaped lay-out is

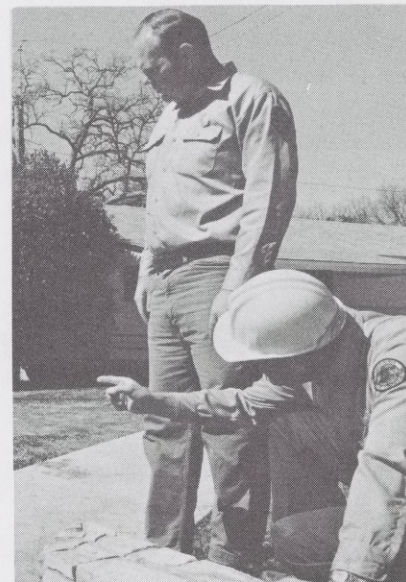
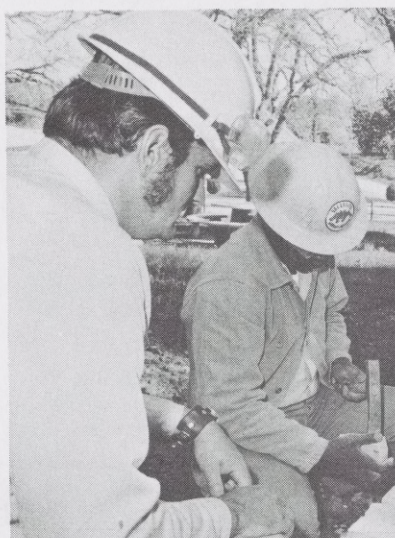
Rock walls are a big thing

translated from the blueprint to eight-foot sections at Camp where each segment is built-up with standard interlocking ends which dove-tail into each other. Where curves or right angles are needed, customized shorter sections are constructed.

Camp Assistant Ranger Bob Yohr says a prefab eight-foot section weighs 450 pounds and is easily lifted by four inmates. The trick, he points out, is in the holes placed cross-wise part-way down each section near each end. A round pipe is slid through each opening to provide a convenient carrying handle on each side of the prefabricated section.

When the sections are cured, they are hauled to the building site and unloaded onto the poured concrete foundation. The matching ends are grouted and slid together where they become permanently locked in place and the joint becomes indistinguishable. A cap facing is added by a small special Camp crew who puts the finishing touches on the job by adding a final wire brushing over the rock surfaces.

Altaville Fire Capt. Everett Judge surveys a completed section with Vallecito Asst. Ranger Bob Yohr, who points out the quality of workmanship.



Vallecito Crew Foreman Paul Wyllie looks over the work of his special inmate team which specialized in placing the cap tier on 13-foot-wide rock wall at Vallecito.